

## New-York Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1912.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden M. Reid, president; Conde Hamilton, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the office is the office of this newspaper.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York.  
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$7.50  
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$13.00  
Daily only, six months, \$5.00  
Daily only, one year, \$9.00  
Sunday only, six months, \$2.50  
Sunday only, one year, \$4.00  
Foreign subscriptions to all countries in the Universal Postal Union, including postage.  
DAILY AND SUNDAY.  
One month, \$1.50; One year, \$17.50  
SUNDAY ONLY.  
Six months, \$3.00; One year, \$5.00  
DAILY ONLY.  
One month, \$1.00; One year, \$12.50

**CANADIAN RATES.**  
DAILY AND SUNDAY.  
One month, \$1.50; One year, \$17.50  
DAILY ONLY.  
One month, \$1.00; One year, \$12.50  
SUNDAY ONLY.  
One month, \$1.00; One year, \$12.50

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**FOREIGN.**—Earl Carrington resigned his cabinet office of Lord Privy Seal, and was succeeded by Lord Crewe; Lord Pentland resigned office as Secretary for Scotland on his appointment as ambassador to Madrid. The British government has announced the title of "Fully Empowered Organizer of the Republic of China"; all officials, diplomatic officers and police were retained in their places; the masses in Peking showed sympathy at the changes being brought about. The British government prevailed on Japan to postpone loans which might reach either of the contending parties in China. The French navy program is hastening by two years the completion of the program already provided for, was carried in the Chamber of Deputies by 425 to 73. The Turks tried to rush the bill to the Senate, but were beaten back, losing 335 to 100. First Lieutenant J. Reynolds Powers, 5th Cavalry, killed himself in the Philippines.

**DOMESTIC.**—James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, was elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers. Dr. J. J. O'Connell, of Brooklyn, was appointed Health Officer of the Port of New York; William Temple Emmet was chosen State Superintendent of Insurance. The Court of Appeals in deciding a deadly weapon case practically upheld the Sullivan law. The Legislature at Albany passed the so-called "short bill" providing for the reorganization of the county committee, and the "long bill," carrying reform, may be lost in consequence.

The Independence, the oldest vessel of the United States fleet, was sent out of commission. The vessel was the receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal. A dispatch from San Francisco stated that plans were under consideration for the construction of a new naval hospital. Fifty or more Delaware college students went on a strike, demanding the resignation of a member of the faculty. A Harrisburg, Penn., man, who was shot, was killed by her service, which had long been in her service, to prevent their falling into other hands. Action was begun in the Philadelphia courts to recover the \$100,000 which Mrs. Lindsay received in 1909, which Mrs. Lindsay received in 1909, which Mrs. Lindsay received in 1909.

**CITY.**—Stocks closed higher. Fiske and Brandt was produced in court for argument. The case of the pending decision, which was reserved; Judge Rosales also heard and granted a motion to set aside Brandt's plea of guilty and, lastly, Governor Dix, appointing a special commissioner to hear Brandt's plea for executive clemency. President Purdy of the Tax Board reported to Mayor Gaynor that the city's tax collections for 1912 were only \$4,339,791, making the increase in the city's debt limit \$423,000, as against \$87,000,000 in 1911. Michael J. Daly, one of the Republican leaders in Brooklyn, announced his intention to retire from politics and devote all his time to business. Announcement was made that two of Mayor's lieutenants on his last party trip tried to defraud the city by exploiting Crocker's Land. Theodore Roosevelt said he received a letter from the Governors recently in session in Chicago, and would answer it shortly. The State Department at Washington officially notified the organization of the Chinese republic.

**THE WEATHER.**—Indications for today: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees; lowest, 10.

## THE REAL AND THE UNREAL.

President Taft did not overstate in his speech at the Republican Club's Lincoln Day dinner the advantages with which the Republican party will enter the approaching national campaign. He is entirely right in saying that the Republican party knows where it stands and what it stands for, while the Democratic party is able to indicate only vaguely and in a confused and contradictory manner what it purposes doing.

It is necessary only to contrast the record being made by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives with the programme to which the President is committed to prove the statement that the Republican party has something positive and intelligible to offer to the voters, while the Democracy is dealing chiefly in insincere and shifty promises. Take the issue of economy in federal expenditures, for instance. In the first two years of the Taft administration a curb was put for the first time in our generation on the mechanical expansion of public outlay. Not only was the annual percentage of increase wiped out, but an actual reduction of about \$25,000,000 in appropriations was effected. The governmental service was not crippled. On the contrary, better service is now given than was given two years ago at a greater annual cost of \$25,000,000. The Democratic party has been posing for years as a champion of retrenchment, yet before any of the regular appropriation bills could get a hearing in the Democratic House of Representatives that body rushed through the Sherman pension bill, imposing on the Treasury an additional annual outlay of \$75,000,000. Since then it has been slashing away at the army and navy, threatening to stop the construction of battleships and to cut the number of cavalry regiments in the army from fifteen to ten. It will probably pursue other destructive economies through which it will save only a fraction of the amount it voted away to enlarge a pension fund already representing the height of national generosity.

On the tariff issue the Republican party is committed to the policy of reducing rates systematically in accordance with the facts disclosed by the investigations of an expert non-partisan tariff board, retaining no duty not necessary to balance the difference in the cost of production here and abroad. The Democratic majority in the House, on the contrary, is governed by no fixed principle of revision, its treatment of the different schedules being determined entirely by the exigencies of politics. It seems anything like system or knowledge and is struggling to prevent the introduction of rational revision methods intended to take tariff-making to a large extent out of the hands of "peanut" politicians.

Finally, look at the trust issue. The Republican party stands for the enforcement of the Sherman law and the passage of a law permitting corporations engaged in interstate commerce to take out federal charters. The Democratic party talks about amending the Sherman law because it is not strong enough, and at the same time laments the disturbance to business which the enforcement of the Sherman law has caused. It seeks, as usual, to play both ends against the middle and to keep dark its real anti-trust policy, if it has any.

The American public is discerning and it is pretty certain to prefer next fall the progressive and positive programme of the Republicans to the shifty generalities and show-worn promises which the Democracy is likely to present.

**THE BRANDT CASE.**  
With the opening of various judicial proceedings in his behalf and the rush of lawyers to his defence it is now certain that the truth in the Brandt case will come out and that Brandt will receive justice, if he has, indeed, been deprived of it. And it is desirable that justice should be determined by a judicial proceeding, either through the habeas corpus action heard yesterday by Justice Gerard or through the reopening of the case granted by Judge Rosales, assisted if necessary by the inquiry which Governor Dix moved by a belated recognition of the importance of this case, has appointed Justice Gerard to make, rather than through the exercise of clemency by the Governor, which the Attorney General regards as the only means of rectifying any mistake or righting any wrong that may have been done. It is only just that a prisoner wrongfully confined should have recourse to the courts to obtain his rights, and the public interest requires that the determination of justice in this particular case should be accomplished amid circumstances of the fullest publicity such as a judicial proceeding affords.

The truth must be known, because one of the whippers in this case, of which there have been far too many, assails the integrity of the courts and insinuates that all the processes of justice, from the lowest to the highest, are open to influence. The suggestion is monstrous if it is untrue. If it is true then punishment should fall upon all those who have made it so, according to their several deserts. The public cannot rest under the suspicion that has been aroused by all the circumstances of this case, by the remarkable severity of Brandt's sentence in spite of his entering a plea of guilty and in spite of the fact that the offense for which he was punished was his first offense, and by the efforts to prevent a mitigation of the punishment. A full explanation to the public is inevitably necessary.

The Tribune hopes to see proofs that every one, from the judge who imposed the sentence to the Governor who but a little while ago declined to interfere with his execution, but who now seems to make a belated confession that he acted without full information, was actuated by proper considerations of justice. Any other conclusion will bring shame upon the courts and the institutions of the state. But no matter who shall suffer or whose reputation shall be blasted, the processes of justice must be vindicated from the suspicion, rightly or wrongly engendered by this case, that they may be safely perverted.

**DIX'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.**  
No special fitness is discernible in Governor Dix's appointments to the offices of Health Officer of the Port and State Superintendent of Insurance, but, on the other hand, they are not particularly open to objection as controlled by political considerations. Neither Dr. O'Connell nor Mr. Emmet can be regarded as men chosen to please Murphy or McCooey, even if their selection is not especially displeasing to the bosses. Dr. O'Connell, according to the statement put forth from the executive offices at Albany, was recommended by Mayor Gaynor. He was once considered by the Mayor as a candidate for the position of Health Commissioner in this city.

His professional standing appears to be good, but his experience seems not to have fitted him as a quarantine expert. He is a specialist in nervous and psychic diseases, which are as far removed from the subjects that will come before him as Health Officer as any medical topics could be. It is unfortunate that a man of Dr. Dix's experience should be removed to make place for another so utterly untried and without special qualifications as Governor Dix's appointee is, particularly since the season when dangerous contagions are likely to be brought to the port will soon be at hand. The present change in the administration of the quarantine will add force to the suggestion that the work be taken over by the federal government. This is already being urged by leading physicians of this city.

William Temple Emmet, the new Superintendent of Insurance, is a politician of the Dix sort, one of the "better element," but perfectly acceptable to Murphy. He is a lawyer of good repute, but his experience in insurance affairs appears to be slight. He succeeds a man who has made the Insurance Department remarkably efficient. Unless he is particularly intelligent and energetic in the administration of his office he is sure to appear at a disadvantage when compared with his predecessor.

**YUAN OR SUN?**  
The chief question which is now to be answered in China appears to be whether Yuan Shih-kai or Sun Yat-sen shall be President. The Republic is a fact, acknowledged by the late Manchukuo dynasty in the most remarkable decree of the kind ever known in the world, and an arrangement has been made between the Manchus and the Republic which should avert all danger of intrigues and attempts at a restoration. The generosity of the Republic is as noteworthy as the self-sabotage of the discredited and fallen Manchus. But as yet we have no sure intimation concerning the intentions of the Republican leaders toward the Presidency.

Dr. Sun was chosen President some months ago by the revolutionists, and has maintained himself in office ever since, despite the efforts of the imperialists to subvert the revolution. At the same time he has not succeeded in conquering all China, but has remained the President of a limited and incomplete revolution. Mr. Yuan, on the other hand, was the head of the government under the Emperor, and is designated under the decree of abdication as the defender for the defunct dynasty and as the organizer of new affairs. But neither has he been able to establish his authority over all of China. Each of the two therefore has some title to the provisional Presidency.

It is to be assumed that the question between them will be settled without further violence. That will be the part of patriotism and of wisdom. It should not be difficult to achieve this, either. The terms which were granted to the abdicator Manchus were arranged through negotiations between Mr. Yuan and the revolutionary government at Nanking, a fact which indicates at least an amicable working relationship between them. In such circumstances they ought to be able to come to an agreement for the common good of both and of all the new Republic.

**A MEMORABLE PARLIAMENT.**  
The session of the British Parliament which opens to-day is likely to be one of the most momentous in the modern history of the kingdom, and yet its prospects are much more than ordinarily involved in uncertainty. It is invested with peculiar interest and importance as the first session under the new system of intercommunal relationships, with the power of the Lords greatly circumscribed and the will of the Commons made at last finally supreme. It is also of interest because of the promise of the introduction of two of the most intensely controversial measures in many years, which are also as important as they are controversial, and of which one involves a first class controversy, not between Government and Opposition, but within the ranks of the Government itself.

One of these measures is that of home rule for Ireland, over which passions seem likely to rise as high as ever they did in the most strenuous days of Parnell. All the details of the forthcoming bill have not been disclosed, but it is not improbable that some of them will cause dissension in the Government ranks, while it is quite certain that the measure as a whole will be resolutely and persistently fought by the Opposition, in the hope, if not of now defeating it outright, at least of delaying and obstructing its passage so that it cannot become a law during the lifetime of the present Parliament. In this latter aim it will not be surprising if the Opposition win.

The other major issue is that of woman suffrage, and on this the Government is understood to be irremediably divided. Mr. Asquith is unambiguously opposed to such extension of the electoral franchise, while Mr. Lloyd George is in favor of it and will introduce a bill providing for it. There is some difference of opinion in the Unionist party, also, so that it is by no means certain what will be the fate of the bill if party lines are abandoned. But obviously there are two momentous possibilities, one being that of the enactment of the bill and the other being that of a schism in the Cabinet. In view of the possibility of a ministerial schism, the exceptional favor which the King has just shown to Sir Edward Grey may be of much significance.

Of course there are many other impending issues, some of which, such as Welsh Church disestablishment and the annulment of the Osborne case decision, are really of commanding importance and are certain to arouse strong passions; so that on the whole there is an uncommonly animated outlook for the coming session of the Mother of Parliaments.

## GOVERNOR'S ISLAND PARK.

Representative Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, tried to attach to the army appropriation bill an amendment directing the Secretary of War to offer to sell Governor's Island to the city for use as a public park. On a point of order the amendment was ruled out, but Mr. Fitzgerald has probably achieved his purpose in starting a discussion as to the advisability of converting the military reservation off the Battery to municipal uses.

Undoubtedly from the government's point of view such a conversion would be advantageous. The post there is entirely superfluous and Secretary Stimson has recommended its abandonment, except possibly as a headquarters for the Department of the East. But any other fort hereabouts would serve just as well as a department headquarters, and no military advantage would be sacrificed if the War Department should relinquish its title to the island.

Whether this city would want to invest in a harbor park of this sort is another question. Undoubtedly the acquisition of Governor's Island would add materially to the city's pleasure and recreation grounds. It is a delightful spot in hot weather, and properly treated would not only further beautify the upper harbor but also furnish fresh air and outdoor comforts to the overcrowded people of lower Manhattan and of a large section of Brooklyn. It is a great pity that the city did not earlier appreciate the value of its East River islands, now given over to institutions under the charge of the departments of Charity and Correction. Blackwell's Island could have been developed into a beautiful park, if the work had been taken in hand years ago, and that development would have given a residence value to Manhattan's frontage on the East River from 42d street north which is now lacking. Had a fine residence section sprung up there Manhattan would now have what there is little prospect of its ever obtaining—a high class residence area of proper proportions running back from Central Park to one of the river banks.

It may be a little late to overcome the neglect of an earlier generation. It is worth considering, however, whether the city ought not now to accept any opportunity which comes along to develop river and harbor parks.

Why should Colonel Bryan alone of Democratic politicians be invited to tell a committee of the House of Representatives about the "money trust"? Governor Wilson knows as much about it as Bryan.

"Final" means never ending when applied to subway negotiations.

Secretary of State Lazzarini has supplied a primary ballot which will make voting almost a liberal education to the benighted ruling sex. He has provided voting slips in such refined shades of

coloring as cerise, canary, mandarin and pale green. The modest and mantua makers will have nothing hereafter on the average voter. Thanks to Mr. Lazzarini's foresight, the elector will be enabled to appreciate more understandingly than ever before the subtle appeals of the Easter hat.

One of the season's styles is said to be the "Chicago coat." Perhaps it is some relation to the Oklahoma "Jimslinger."

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives seems to take pleasure in sticking still more thorns in Mr. Bryan's couch.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Of 27,000 deaths in Philadelphia last year, 9,000 were due to preventable diseases, according to Dr. Joseph P. Kinney, director of the Philadelphia Department of Health. "The Philadelphia Inquirer," using these figures as a text, and an example, pleads that "something must be done to reduce this great unnecessary mortality. The sum of 27 cents per capita," says "The Inquirer," "is spent every year for the department, and it is not sufficient to meet the conditions. There are, for instance, 8,000 meat stores in this city, with only six inspectors to look after them. There are 2,500 milk shops whose inspection must be looked after by a force wholly inadequate, in point of numbers, for the task."

Miss Ann Teek-I'd like to go shopping with you this afternoon, but the dentist is fixing my teeth.

Miss Pert-Well, can't you shop with me while he's away?—Boston Transcript.

U. S. A. TO CHINA.  
(Note: Sun Yat-sen, the President of the Chinese Republic, is a naturalized American.)

What more appropriate note Could sound by wire to-day? The Chinese Press can vote Right here, in U. S. A.

St. Valentine must smile, If it be true he's wise—That from Hawaii's isle New China took its prize.

And Uncle Sam, who jokes, Enjoys a laugh divine—He sends Celestial folks A novel Valentine.

A clerk in a Euclid avenue jewelry shop has been well merited by a conspicuous robbery in a place where it belonged last Friday. A lady entered the store and thus bespoke the clerk (our hero): "Have you any cream forks?" The clerk gaped, and recovered himself remarkably. And he replied: "I have some dandy lemonade knives!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It was after the rush hour and the head waiter, who always inquires, "Is everything all right?" and smiles welcome to the regular customers, asked one of them whom he had known for years: "What do you think about the controversy among the waiters?"

When assured that the man knew nothing about it he said that many "head men" wanted to drop the "waiter" and be known as "dining room superintendents." "The name is too long," he said, "and I know that no one will ever call me that when in a hurry. In Germany it's different. The head waiter is the 'Ober-Kellner' and even 'Herr Ober' wish I could find an English title like 'Why don't you agree on 'super'?"

"Yes, we've thought of that, but then every one will think of soup and the stage sops, and that will be worse than head waiter."

"When the customer had paid his check the head waiter was still pondering the weighty question."

"Did she reciprocate your sentiments?" "With far too much precision. She sent me back all my letters!"—Washington Star.

A lawyer, who lives north of 72d street, has a visitor from France who was surprised that there should have been so little preparation when the host informed the preparation that he had to go to Albany the next morning. "Then you will be unable to go to the theatre," said the Frenchman. "Why, no—I'll be back in time," replied the New Yorker. And, to demonstrate, he invited his guest to accompany him. They arose from breakfast next morning at 4 o'clock, were in Albany at 11:30 and at home at 6 p. m. In the mean time the lawyer had attended to his business and his guest had seen the sights of the capital city. After a leisurely dinner the men went to the theatre. At a restaurant after the performance the foreigner was asked whether he had enjoyed it and answered: "I did not see—I only think of the rapid, the very rapid."

Doctor—I allow you only one drink a day. Are you following my advice? Gay-boy—Yes, and the advice of five other doctors who each allow me the same.—Boston Transcript.

The Christian Conservation Congress to be held in New York April 19 to 24 is described by William T. Ellis, the secretary of the public conservation movement, in his latest address as a movement "to rather up the message and meaning of the Men and Religion Forward Movement Campaign, to pass a message from the united Christian community of America to the country, and to give the world a demonstration of the dignity and power of organized Christian men." Jane Addams, who will speak on the subject of the social evil, will be the only woman to address the congress.

"It's a game loser, isn't it?" "I should say so. I'd have thought it would be a game for the children and have to go without!"—Detroit Free Press.

## THE 'FELLOWSHIP' FARM PLAN.

How a National Organization Promotes "Back to the Land" Movement.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Throughout the country there are considerable social unrest and a feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment with the business situation as it is to-day. Hence, there is much discussion of social and economic questions, and various measures are suggested to restore harmony and bring about a better social order.

The social organism, viewed as a machine or system, is working very badly. It is responsible for periods of overproduction and overwork in the mad race for individual wealth. This again is followed by periods of stagnation, underconsumption and unemployment. Hence, there is suffering, which falls most heavily on the shoulders of workers who have not much reserve cash to live upon in dull times.

In brief, it is to organize a group of forty to fifty people to buy a sixty to one hundred acre farm near a great city—to make in this, a ten acre lot, held in common, pay for the whole farm. An initial payment of \$25 to \$50 down and \$10 to \$20 monthly, according to cost of land, for three years, secures an acre for each individual. The first lot is in charge of the Taft headquarters, and later with Perry S. Heath, who has just returned from a trip covering twenty states.

The nomination of Cornelius P. Swain as United States marshal for Delaware was withdrawn from the Senate to-day by the President at the request of the Attorney General.

Representative Moon headed a delegation from the Philadelphia Bar Association, which called to recommend the appointment of Judge Joseph Buffington, of Pittsburgh, to the Supreme Court.

Moving pictures will be made to-morrow at the White House of President Taft signing the proclamation admitting Arizona to statehood in the presence of a large Arizona delegation. The pictures will be taken by the government moving picture expert.

Among the White House callers were Senators Heyburn and Burton, ex-Senators Hemenway, Representative Needham, Switzer, Kopp, Anthony, Gillett and Cooper, the Austrian Ambassador, who called to pay his respects before going to Panama, and ex-Senators Dick and Blaine Elkins.

The President gave a sitting to Arthur Haiml, an artist, this afternoon and later received in the East Room twenty young women from Northern New York at the request of the Vice-President.

The President and Mrs. Taft were hosts at a dinner to-night given in honor of the Speaker and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Speaker and Mrs. Clark. The table was set with Killarney roses, ferns were used in vases and low round plaques, and pink carnations and azaleas were used in the drawing rooms. The guests, in addition to the Speaker and Mrs. Clark, were Senator and Mrs. Smith, Senator and Mrs. Briggs, Senator Hoke Smith, Senator and Mrs. Smoot, Representative and Mrs. Anthony, Representative and Mrs. Bates, Representative and Mrs. Bartoldt, Representative and Mrs. Burke, Representative and Mrs. Burleson, Representative and Mrs. Calder, Representative Cannon, Representative and Mrs. Fairchild, Representative and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Representative and Mrs. Gardner, Representative Gillett, Representative and Mrs. Humphrey, Representative and Mrs. Knowland, Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Representative and Mrs. Peters, Representative and Mrs. Taylor, Representative and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Quinby, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McLean, Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, Miss Taft and Major Archibald W. Butt.

Miss Eleanor Roelker and her brother, William G. Roelker, of New York, who have been guests of Miss Taft for several days, have returned home.

**MR. LINCOLN AS A PLAYMADE.**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: John V. Culyer's pleasant personal reminiscences of President Lincoln in his issue of the 10th inst. and his reference to his service of the United States Sanitary Commission recall an incident of my boyhood days. When President Lincoln visited Philadelphia—1862—to attend the Sanitary Fair that was held upon the grounds of Logan Square for the benefit of the "boys in blue," my boy companions and I noticed "our President" having a momentary reprieve and standing alone. His attitude and facial expression embodied one of the joys to say, "Mr. Lincoln, will you stretch your arm out and allow us boys to run under it?" He smiled, and at once outstretched his long arm—to our lifelong joy. WILLIAM T. TOTTEN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 1912.

**HIS ACCOMMODATING PRINCIPLES.**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.  
The explanations in Democratic papers of the recent readjustment of Woodrow Wilson's mind on various matters and opinions on public policy remind me of a favorite story here:

A certain "cracker" office seeker had much opposition; his "politicizing" was at the crucial point. In his culminating speech at the crossroads he described his policies one by one, and thus summed up: "Now, friends and fellow citizens, there's my principles. If ye don't like 'em, I—I-I kin change 'em!"

Atlanta, Feb. 9, 1912.

## REPORT OF NEW LIBRARY.

**Million and a Half Visitors and Readers—\$100,000 Needed.**  
The first report of the New York Public Library, 42d street and Fifth avenue, was given out yesterday. Since the magnificent new building was formally opened to the public, on May 23, of last year, the number of visitors and readers was 1,628,776. The number of readers was 346,559 (434,970 at the Astor and Lenox branches and 292,580 at the central building). The readers consulted 91,891 volumes. The total number of volumes and pamphlets in the entire system now reaches 1,400,000. The new building now contains 73,109 prints and there are 7,000 maps in the map room.

In the circulation department the number of books taken out for home reading totaled 7,943,882.

The total expenditures for the year were \$1,114,179, of which \$419,712 was spent for the reference department and \$84,961 for the circulation department. The number of persons on the staff of the library is 957. It is stated that the library needs \$100,000 a year additional to enable it to meet the demands made upon it.

## SITE FOR GREEN MEMORIAL.

**A Central Park Entrance Selected—Bronze Tablet for Sailors.**  
The site for the proposed memorial to Andrew H. Green, which is to cost \$25,000 or more, was definitely decided on yesterday. The seventh avenue entrance to Central Park at 109th street, considered by Park Commissioner Stover and other officials as one of the most imposing entrances to the park. The Andrew H. Green Memorial Association, through its president, Jacob A. Cantor, who is in communication with the Park Commissioner after that decision was reached.

Another memorial decided on definitely yesterday was one to the sailors of the battleship New Hampshire who lost their lives in the Hudson River more than a year ago, when a cutter was swamped. Three or four designs were submitted before it was decided to accept one. Commissioner Stover has granted a site for the memorial, which is to be a bronze tablet on a stone boulder on Riverside Drive, near the scene of the accident. The dedication will probably be in May.

## HOLE SHIPPED TO MUSEUM.

**Incased in Ancient Limestone—Found in St. Lawrence County.**  
The Museum of Natural History received yesterday a perfect glacial pot hole which was discovered by Dr. E. O. Hoyer, of the museum's staff, last year in Russell, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. The reason the hole did not arrive sooner was because it could not be moved until there was plenty of snow on the ground, to permit its being carried to the nearest railroad station, a distance of five miles, on a sled.

The hole is two feet in diameter and four feet deep. It is about as round as a ball, without a sufficient rock around it. It was found necessary, therefore, to cut out a block six by six feet to secure the hole.

The rock, which is to be placed at the right hand side of the entrance to the museum, under the balcony, is crystallized limestone of the Archean age and contains much flint. The hole was made by swirling water and stones. Excavation was begun yesterday for its permanent site.

## AND THE LAW OF THE ALIBI.

From The Boston Transcript.  
A Western college has school for chauffeurs, where, it is presumed, the pupil is taught not only the mechanical intricacies of the trade, but the department most likely to entangle the heart of the employer's daughter.

## BUT HE HAS PLENTY OF HELP.

From The Boston Globe.  
While most boys of nine or six are struggling with the youthful Emperor of China to struggle at all once with the long, hard work, "abdicate!"

## People and Social Incidents

## AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Feb. 13.—The President and Mrs. Taft had a long talk with Representative McKinley, who is in charge of the Taft headquarters, and later with Perry S. Heath, who has just returned from a trip covering twenty states.

The nomination of Cornelius P. Swain as United States marshal for Delaware was withdrawn from the Senate to-day by the President at the request of the Attorney General.

Representative Moon headed a delegation from the Philadelphia Bar Association, which called to recommend the appointment of Judge Joseph Buffington, of Pittsburgh, to the Supreme Court.

Moving pictures will be made to-morrow at the White House of President Taft signing the proclamation admitting Arizona to statehood in the presence of a large Arizona delegation. The pictures will be taken by the government moving picture expert.

Among the White House callers were Senators Heyburn and Burton, ex-Senators Hemenway, Representative Needham, Switzer, Kopp, Anthony, Gillett and Cooper, the Austrian Ambassador, who called to pay his respects before going to Panama, and ex-Senators Dick and Blaine Elkins.

The President gave a sitting to Arthur Haiml, an artist, this afternoon and later received in the East Room twenty young women from Northern New York at the request of the Vice-President.

The President and Mrs. Taft were hosts at a dinner to-night given in honor of the Speaker and Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Speaker and Mrs. Clark. The table was set with Killarney roses, ferns were used in vases and low round plaques, and pink carnations and azaleas were used in the drawing rooms. The guests, in addition to the Speaker and Mrs. Clark, were Senator and Mrs. Smith, Senator and Mrs. Briggs, Senator Hoke Smith, Senator and Mrs. Smoot, Representative and Mrs. Anthony, Representative and Mrs. Bates, Representative and Mrs. Bartoldt, Representative and Mrs. Burke, Representative and Mrs. Burleson, Representative and Mrs. Calder, Representative Cannon, Representative and Mrs. Fairchild, Representative and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Representative and Mrs. Gardner, Representative Gillett, Representative and Mrs. Humphrey, Representative and Mrs. Knowland, Representative and Mrs. Longworth, Representative and Mrs. Peters, Representative and Mrs. Taylor, Representative and Mrs. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Quinby, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McLean, Mrs. Samuel W. McCall, Miss Taft and Major Archibald W. Butt.

Miss Eleanor Roelker and her brother, William G. Roelker, of New York, who have been guests of Miss Taft for several days, have returned home.

## THE CABINET.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Feb. 13.—The Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson, who will be the last members of the Cabinet to enter the President and Mrs. Taft's residence, have issued invitations for February 22. They would have been third in order of the President's executive family to entertain him, but he deferred the dinner because they were in mourning.

The Attorney General will leave here on Thursday for St. Louis, and on Friday will deliver an address before the Economy Club, and the following day will speak before the Civic Club. He will speak in Milwaukee on February 19 and will return to the capital the following Wednesday. Mr. Wickham, Secretary of the Navy, will leave for New York on Thursday, to remain in the absence of the Attorney General. She will receive to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Navy returned here to-day, but Mrs. Meyer remained at her estate, at Hamilton, Mass., to nurse their son, George von L. Meyer, Jr., who is suffering from a broken leg. The Misses Meyer, who accompanied their parents to Hamilton, will return this week.

The Secretary of the Navy will go to Brooklyn to deliver an address on February 23 before the Manufacturers' Association, and will also speak before the National Civic Federation in New York on February 24. The subject of the latter address will be the work of his department in the branches particularly interesting to the association.

The Secretary of the Navy returned here to-day, but Mrs. Meyer remained at her estate, at Hamilton, Mass., to nurse their son, George von L. Meyer, Jr., who is suffering from a broken leg. The Misses Meyer, who accompanied their parents to Hamilton, will return this week.

The Secretary of the Navy will go to Brooklyn to deliver an address on February 23 before the Manufacturers' Association, and will also speak before the National Civic Federation in New York on February 24. The subject of the latter address will be the work of his department in the branches particularly interesting to the association.

## THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, Feb. 13.—The Austrian Ambassador and Stephen Hedry de Hedry de de Geneve, Austria second secretary, occupied a box at the Columbia Theatre to-night to see William H. Crane, in "The Senator from Kansas."